

THE *Carolina Farmer*

IN THIS ISSUE

•
Convention ReportPage 3

•
Annual MeetingsPage 4

•
St. LawrencePage 8

•
Freezer FactsPage 10

•
REA BeautiesPage 11

•
Home Makers ..Pages 12 & 13

•
Farm and Home
WorkshopPage 14



APRIL 1952



The "FARMER'S"

Editorial Page

Plan Ahead

Under Secretary of Agriculture Clarence J. McCormick has a neat phrase dramatizing the impact of high birth rates in America. He talks about "the fifth plate."

Reviewing the statistics on population growth, he reports: "For every four people who sat down to a meal in 1950, there will be another person at the table in 1975. There will be a fifth plate to be filled."

He points out U. S. population is increasing about 7,400 persons every 24 hours—2,700,000 a year. "At the present rate of growth," he says, "the U. S. population would exceed 200,000,000 persons by 1975. Taking the mid-century point, 1950, as a base, this would mean 38,000,000 more people at the table by 1975. This increase is equal to the 1950 population of eight mid-western states combined."

So, to North Carolina farmers we say "DON'T SELL THE BUSINESS OF FARMING SHORT." Business is going to be good! People have "gotta eat, don't they" and people will wear cotton shirts and people will smoke and people, 38,000,000 more people, will make ever increasing demands on agriculture.

The business of farming is a growing business. DON'T SELL IT SHORT! Plan ahead.

Arms and the Farmer

They follow in logical sequence—if we are to have more arms, we must have more men working harder. More men working harder means more food to give them strength. More means more production by the farmer.

One of the most urgent needs this year is for an increase in the production of feed for livestock as a means of meeting increasing demands for meat.

With the exception of a few utilities, the consensus is that there is a direct connection between greater agricultural production and increased electrical facilities for the farmer. As the arsenal for the free world, America must out-produce the totalitarian world. Its ability to do that rests not just with the industrial planners and workers but indirectly with every farmer, large and small, in America.

Each and every farmer moves in to "take up the slack" when some other farmer lowers his acreage on one item to increase it on another. Now electricity moves in to substitute for a short farm labor supply. So it is with an arms race . . . where you find the best team work, you find the greatest production. The farmer is an important member of the All-American team and, this time, your own Willie Wired-hand is ready to get into the game.

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living

Published Monthly by
THE TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP
ASSOCIATION

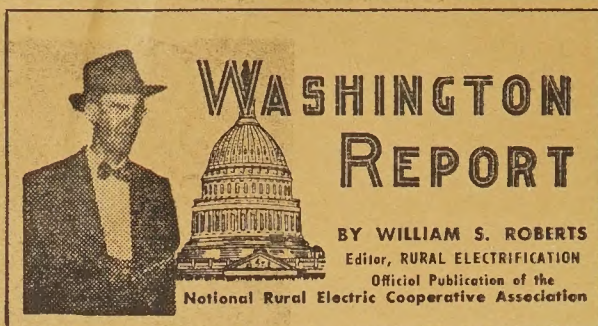
P. O. Box 2854 Raleigh, N. C.

Established 1946

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THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Washington, D. C. Editorial, Executive and Advertising Offices, 412 Masonic Temple Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office.

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative AssociationSENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
HEARS NRECA TESTIMONY AS HOUSE
COMMITTEE CUTS APPROPRIATIONS

Clyde H. Seybold, NRECA president, Rockville, Ind., in his testimony April 9, 1952, asked the Senate Appropriations Committee for a substantial increase in the budget request for telephone loan funds.

"We can have efficient electric service out in rural areas only if there are telephones in the areas to report outages quickly," said Seybold.

NRECA representatives also asked for increases in administrative funds for REA, Solicitor's office and farm electrification research. No increase was asked in the Budget request for rural electrification loan funds.

Hearings were completed today (April 10) and the Senate report is expected next week.

Meanwhile REA funds for administrative facilities will be reduced by \$135,000 according to the report of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee released March 31, 1952, making a total of \$8,290,000 available in 1953.

Loan funds for telephone construction will be increased from \$9,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for fiscal 1953, with a contingency fund of \$10,000,000. Although some witnesses at the Appropriation hearings indicated that as much as \$50,000,000 would actually be needed for the telephone program, the next day the committee felt that "The record of Congress on these programs over the years is such that . . . additional funds will be made available if needed."

REA appropriations for electrification loans for 1953 will be \$50,000,000 with a contingency fund of another \$50,000,000 under the current recommendations. However, an adequate loan program will continue due to carry-over funds, says the committee.

The committee made a surprise announcement in their report that REA loan repayments have now reached the point which is equal to new loans authorized.

Total appropriations for the entire Department of Agriculture have decreased 32 per cent since 1940, the report stated, while other departmental funds, excluding the Defense Department, have increased 360 per cent. Total number of employees in the Department of Agriculture has decreased 36 per cent from 1940.

* * *

A new hope for a coordination of river basin development is outlined in the latest recommendations of the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, recently. This latest report made by the Commission is in the form of proposed legislation to implement its earlier three important studies: A Water Policy for the American People, Ten Rivers in America's Future and Water Resources Law.

At a time when the President has just appointed a Missouri Basin Survey Commission to study the land and water resources and make recommendations for protection, development and use, the final report of the Water Resources Policy Commission can find a ready use in that area.

The Commission proposes to set up 15 river basin agencies that would implement the Federal water policy.

Morris L. Cooke, former head of REA, is chairman of the commission.

MAIL



BOX

To the Editor:

After reading the very informative article on water systems, I have a suggestion to make—a service either by The Carolina Farmer or the State Association. Why not set up a "Good Housekeeping" deal whereby either or both would put their "seal of approval" on any electric powered apparatus the readers intend to buy?

Surely the many claims of manufacturers must be just as confusing to other people as they are to me and after I have bought something I always wonder if I might not have made a better choice.

This would be a much appreciated service. How about it?

R. L. P.
Dunn

Editor's Reply: Why not? Headaches! We've been wrong too. Even so, it is a very worthwhile suggestion that some body offer some such service, or protection, to the prospective buyer. Suggest you quiz your co-op manager on the hazards of such a service. We will gladly devote space to any brief controversy on the subject on the theory that it would be in the interest of our readers.

To the Editor:

Give us more by way of information on things we can make ourselves. There are a great many things, the parts for which can be purchased, that we might assemble at a great saving.

We like The Carolina Farmer and the more of that stuff we get the better.

J. D. S.
Stokesdale

To the Editor:

Wha' happen? Atomic energy must be a wonderful thing—if that is what the Farmer has been getting an injection of, it grew pretty fast—in size. We like it and hope that you will continue to give us useful information. That is a real service and one which, we believe, every farmer appreciates.

G. B. S.
Route 2, Henderson

To the Editor:

What happened to "The Carolina Homemaker" in the March issue? We like the new size of "the Farmer" but think you will get many complaints from your women readers if you do not have those items for women, including those wonderful patterns.

Mrs. G. B. A.
Marshville

Editor's Reply:

Complaints we got! "North Carolina Homemaker's Page" and "The Sewing Room" will be regular features of your paper from now on—we promise.

To the Editor:

Your issue for March, just received, isn't as "pretty" and, of all things, you plumb forgot the women—or nearly so. We are just as interested as the men, you know.

Mrs. H. T. B.
Clinton

Editor's Reply: See above—we promise! Do you think we have "prettied-up" any with this issue? Please let us know.

To the Editor:

I like the Carolina Farmer Magazine very much. It has so many interesting things about farm life. The ways to have a better farm and a happy farm. The right way to raise things. Those things I like.

J. W.
Lenoir

1952 convention report

Miles Clark, Staff Writer, NRECA

Officials of North Carolina rural electric cooperatives returned recently from Chicago, where they attended the 10th Annual convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association March 10-13.

A record breaking 4,380 delegates and friends of rural electrification representing 3,059,924 farms in 42 states and Alaska met at the Conrad Hilton Hotel to review the year's activities, discuss vital problems and elect their own officers for the coming year.

Clyde H. Seybold, Rockville, was elected president of the Association and Gordon Loveless, East Montpelier, Vt., was chosen vice president. T. E. Craddock, Seymour, Tex., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

President Harry Truman in a message presented to the Convention by Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman said, "Our resources should be used for the benefit of all the people, not just a few.

"Pioneering in a field which the private power companies had wilfully neglected," he said, "the Federal power policy actively encourages the growth of rural electric cooperatives so that rural families may have the advantage of electric service at reasonable rates.

"We have a good program. With the support of the rural electric cooperatives . . . we will continue to advance until the right of every American to enjoy the full benefits of the age of electric power has been assured."

In the opening speech of welcome, Governor of Illinois Adlai Stevenson, said "The electric cooperatives have proved they could do the job for which they were created. Rural electrification is no longer a political issue."

"The job isn't finished," he continued, "with fewer and fewer men, the farmers of America are being called upon to produce more and more food and livestock. We are up against the greatest challenge of them all."

Among the other speakers were

Senator Wayne Morse, Ore., Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard, NRECA's executive manager Clyde T. Ellis, James F. Fairman, administrator, Defense Electric Power Administration, Gordon Clapp, TVA Chairman, and Thomas H. Nelson, management consultant.

Congressman Charles Cannon, Mo., speaking at the Tuesday session, indicated the wide support of the rural electrification program. He said, "Urban industries are outbidding the farmer for labor and his only alternative is electricity."

"Rural electrification is contributing the most essential war munitions at this time," he said. He warned of the need to maintain support for those who are backing the program.

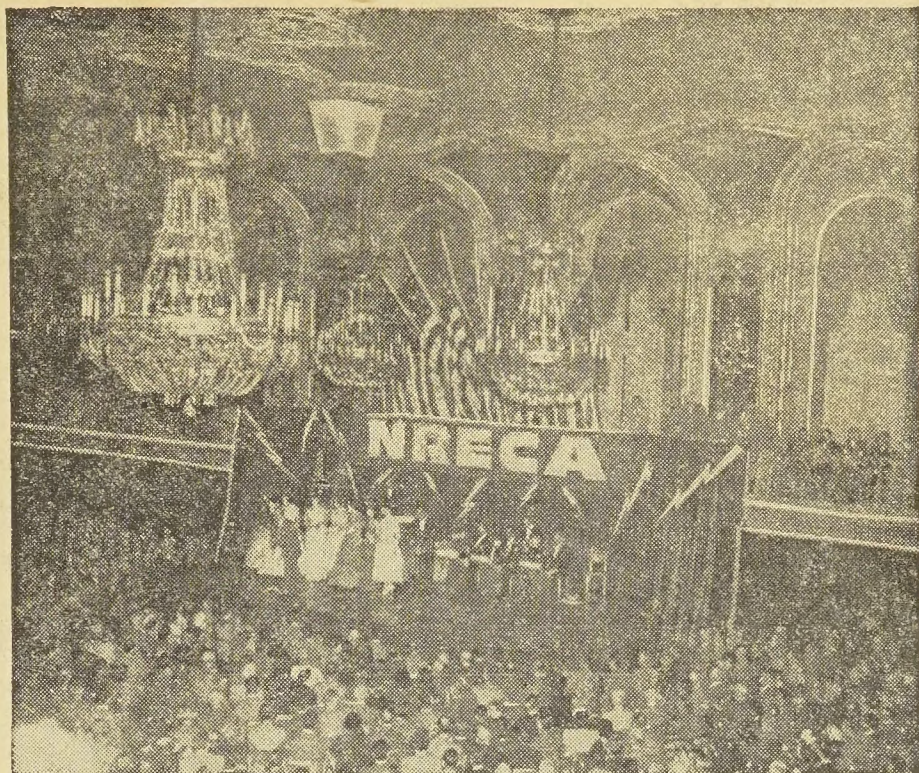
In addition to panel discussions were workshop sessions on such important issues as materials allocations, power use and education planning, public relations and power supply problems.

Marquis Childs, nationally known columnist and author of the newly released book on rural electrification, "The Farmer Takes a Hand," delivered an address in which he warned that apathy and indifference must be fought. He said that powerful, determined forces are out to transfer the private enterprise of the rural electric cooperatives to their own form of private enterprise.

"One of the objectives of the po-



Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, urges the delegates to the NRECA convention to work towards higher farm production goals.



View of the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad-Hilton Hotel in Chicago, showing a part of the more than 4,000 convention delegates who represented nearly 900 rural electric cooperatives.

litical smear is the rural electrification program," he said. "If it is successful it will bring to an end this era of low cost power."

Increased power use on the farm was the keynote of the entire convention. At the panels and in talks by Clark T. McWhorter, Blair, Okla., outgoing president of the Association, and others these problems were discussed.

"Getting water at the right temperatures to my cattle," said Mr. McWhorter, "which can be done electrically, can add an average of 8 to 10 pounds a head. This is increasing production by using the farmer's friend, Willie Wiredhand."

Willie Wiredhand, the cartoon symbol of electrical power used on the farm for production was well represented at the Convention. He appeared on neckties, on scarfs, and was featured in the Tuesday evening banquet when he was brought on stage in a five foot high model.

Experts of all kinds were kept busy by delegates in the numerous panel forums answering questions and exchanging ideas for helping the farmer meet his own electrification problems.

Among the resolutions presented to the voting delegates for their discussion and vote were that the public relations program of the NRECA inform the non-farm people of the contribution of rural electrification to national production, that the Federal government recognize the need for allocating critical materials for greater production of farm equipment so that the essential job of farm production be accomplished and the telephone program be speeded through increased loan funds from Congress.

Secretary Brannan in his speech urged farmers to increase their production by six per cent in 1952. He said that electric farming was one of the most promising means for rapid production increase.

NRECA is an organization of

approximately 885 of the almost 1000 rural electric systems in the country. Organized in 1942, it works on mutual problems of rural electric systems. It is controlled by directors from the various states.

Convention Camera

The delegates saw the crowning of June Boettcher, Cullman, Alabama, as Miss Rural Electrification of 1952.

Eight entries were in the contest, representing Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina.

Flashlights boomed as these lovely young ladies modelled both evening gowns and bathing suits for the benefit of the judge's panel. From the standpoint of physical beauty alone, they presented the judges with a real problem.

However, as has been the custom in these contests, the judging was on the point system which includes poise, accomplishments, etc. The competition was close and none of the states represented had anything to regret as far as the impression these young ladies left with the convention crowd. Each state could have justifiable pride in the beautiful, wholesome, American girl who carried the banner of these eight states.

Unfortunately, in the matter of contests, there is only one First Prize—only one First Place Winner—and there was little criticism of the judge's selection of Miss Boettcher.

North Carolina's own Miss Ida Maude Black gave plenty of reason for Tarheel pride to assert itself. They needed no more impartial "judge" than a convention delegate from far off North Dakota who paraphrased the ageless song, as Miss Black faced the judges, with "ain't she sweet."

Beauty contest pictures will be found on Page eleven of this issue.

Annual Meetings



Photographs Courtesy Rural Kentuckian

Should North Carolina's Electric Co-op Annual Meetings be held in the form of "Electric Fairs"?

By J. A. REDLOG

A year is not a long time! Especially when planning something which would affect the interests of several hundred thousand people. And, more especially, when those several hundred thousand happen to be North Carolinians.

That is why the question has been raised: "Should North Carolina's Electric Co-op Annual Meetings be held in the form of Electric Fairs"?

With an eye to the future, many members of Tarheel Electric Co-operatives will want to know more about Annual Meetings and, possibly, about electric fairs and the effect they have upon the well-being of each cooperative. They will want to think it over and talk it over. The State Association, and your paper, THE CAROLINA FARMER, will, from time to time, present some facts relating to the annual meetings and, it is hoped, will form the basis for discussion and consideration so that when and if the time comes that a decision should be made—it will be made by an informed membership.

What Is an Annual Meeting?

Every year, the management of each rural electric cooperative, in accordance with its by-laws holds an annual meeting for members.

All members have a responsibility to attend this meeting to hear reports of officers, elect directors and conduct such other business as may come before the meeting.

These meetings are conducted

under what we choose to call democratic rules. This means that as a member you have an equal voice in the control of your own electric power facilities.

The annual meeting is truly "The Voice of America" demonstrating, all over again, that ours is the better way of life—the better standard of human relations—the better way to operate a community enterprise.

What Is An "Electric Fair"?

In many states the directors of rural electric cooperatives have felt that it is the responsibility of management to bring to the membership valuable information concerning the latest developments in the field of electricity. In many cases meeting dates conflicted and it became a physical impossibility for them to bring such information to more than one place at a time. Therefore, a considerable number of cooperatives were denied this advantage.

To overcome this situation, the "electric fair" was born. Some people call it "The Caravan Plan" which, by proper planning of dates for the individual cooperative meetings, enables the State Association to bring educational and entertainment facilities to all meetings within the state.

At these "fairs" the business sessions of members attract huge crowds. There is added interest since management provides for entertainment, planned demonstrations, exhibits, contests and prizes.

Rural electric cooperative mem-

bers are gathered together in one place only one time each year—at these annual meetings. Experience has shown management that members are anxious to learn about the latest advancements in the field and so manufacturers are invited to exhibit electrical appliances, equipment and tools. This presents an opportunity for members to take home a wealth of ideas for better living.

The pictures on this page, of a Kentucky annual meeting, offer proof of the drawing power of the annual meeting "Under the Big Top."

These "electric fairs"—"farm fairs"—"annual meeting caravans"—or by whatever name they are called have had approximately the same results in every state in which they have been inaugurated.

Sponsors give the following reasons for their success:

1. Greater interest is created and more members attend.
2. Conflicting meeting dates are eliminated.
3. Uniform meeting arrangements and facilities are possible.
4. Provides greater educational activities.

Annual meetings conducted in the manner of the "electric show" may, at some future time, become national practice. So, the question "Should North Carolina's Electric Co-op Annual Meetings be held in the form of Electric Fairs"? is timely. In subsequent issues of THE CAROLINA FARMER this question will be discussed at greater length. In the meantime, members are urged to send in questions or suggestions the presentation of which might be informative.

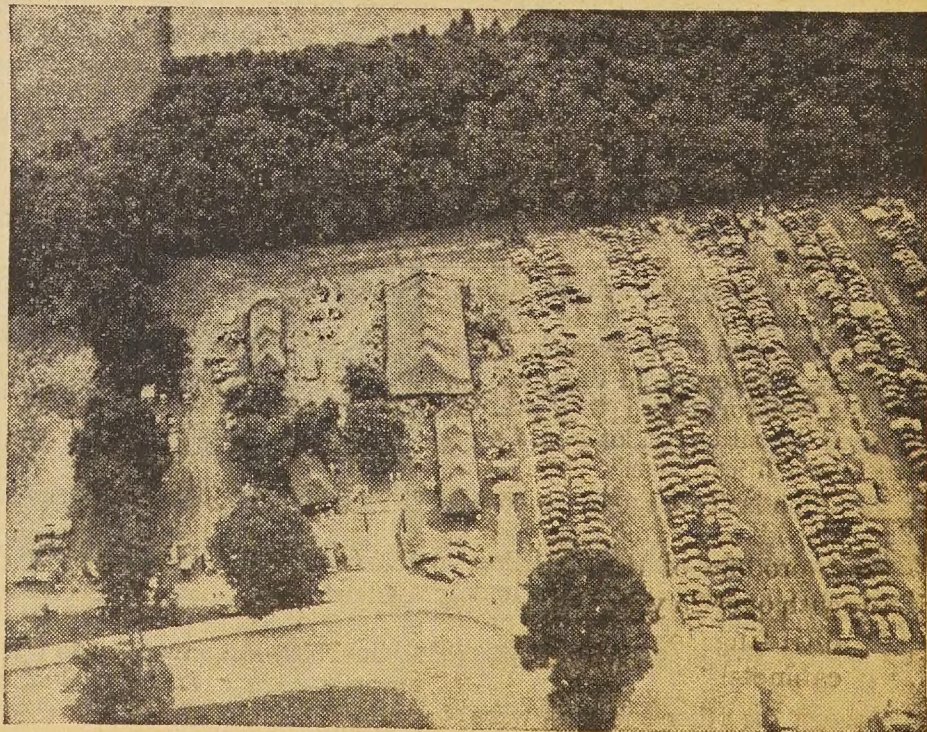
To talk about a thing is to think about it. Perhaps it's time to talk about and think about putting our annual meetings "under the big top."

The "Voice" of North Carolina

The Publication Committee of THE CAROLINA FARMER recently established a "new policy" which has been stated briefly by G. Leslie Rucker, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Rucker said, "It will be our aim to make The Carolina Farmer the 'voice' of rural North Carolina. The method we plan to use will be that of making space available to any rural electric cooperative member having suggestions, criticisms or praise for ideas of value to the farming community. We sincerely solicit reader participation in this effort to bring a truly valuable monthly periodical to cooperative members in the state."

The Publication Committee plans to employ a full time editor for the "Farmer."

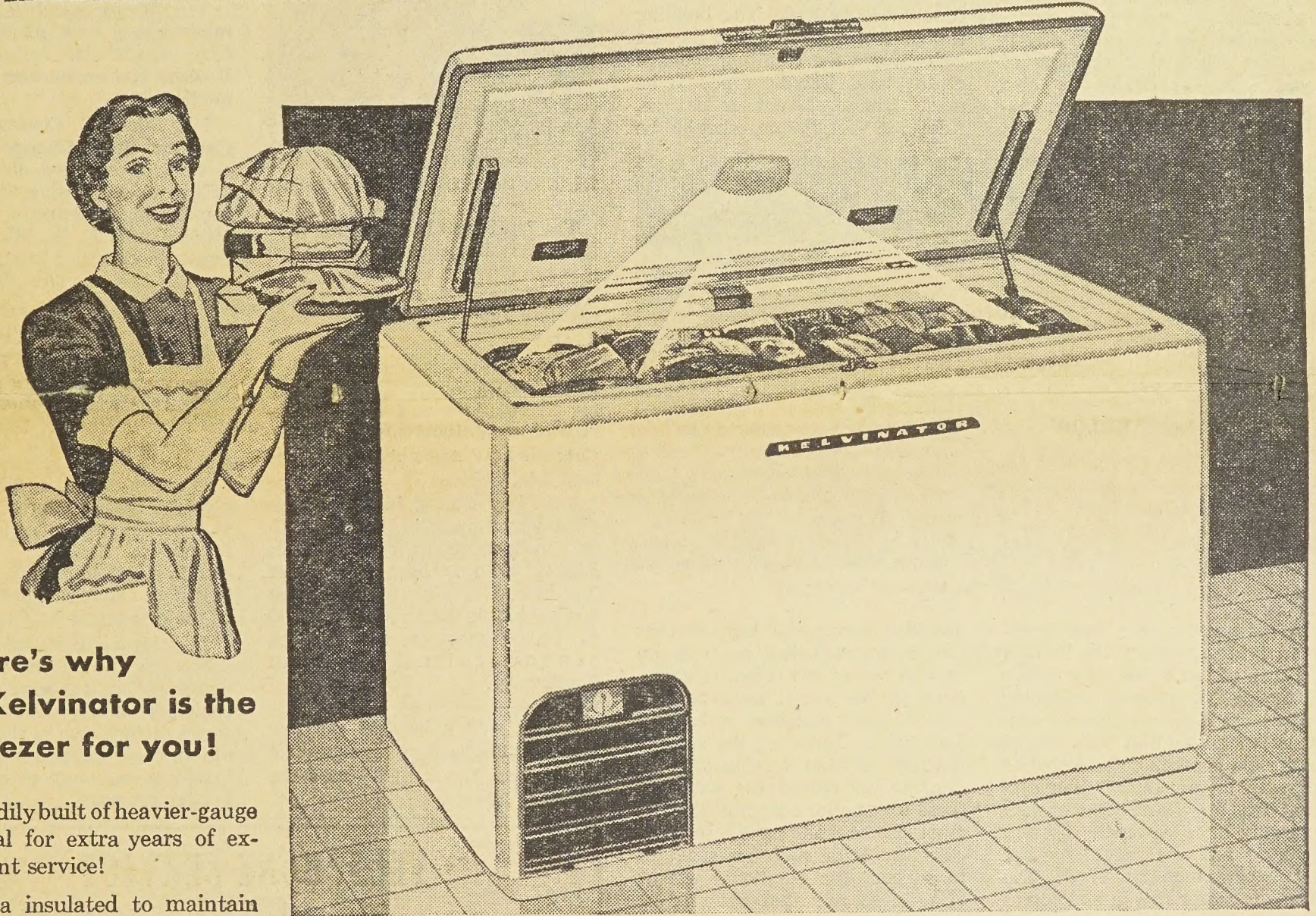


Get the freezer experts choose!

Get a **KELVINATOR!**



For over 25 years, food packers and food merchants from coast to coast have selected Kelvinator low-temperature cabinets. When you buy your new freezer, be guided by the choice of experts. Be guided by Kelvinator's long experience as the oldest maker of low-temperature cabinets for the food industries. Make yours a Kelvinator!



Here's why Kelvinator is the freezer for you!

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- Refrigerant tubing securely fastened to the inner wall for faster freezing!
- Dependable, constant cold by the famous Polarsphere cold-maker!
- A product of Kelvinator . . . with over 25 years' experience building low-temperature cabinets!

Kelvinator Model FR-133, 13 cu. ft. Illustrated. Models available in 6, 9, 13 and 20 cu. ft. sizes:

Get big storage space in small floor space. Four freezing surfaces, plus a fast-freezing section. Handy "Pastri-Rack" plus another convenient storage

basket. Table-top work-surface lid with lock. Interior flood-light. Power by the Kelvinator Polarsphere, famous for dependability.

THERE IS A BETTER FREEZER FOR THE FARM HOME...

IT'S **Kelvinator**

Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit 32, Michigan

Make Hay . . . While It Rains

Second Article in the
Series on Haydriers

By MRS. JACK NOLAND

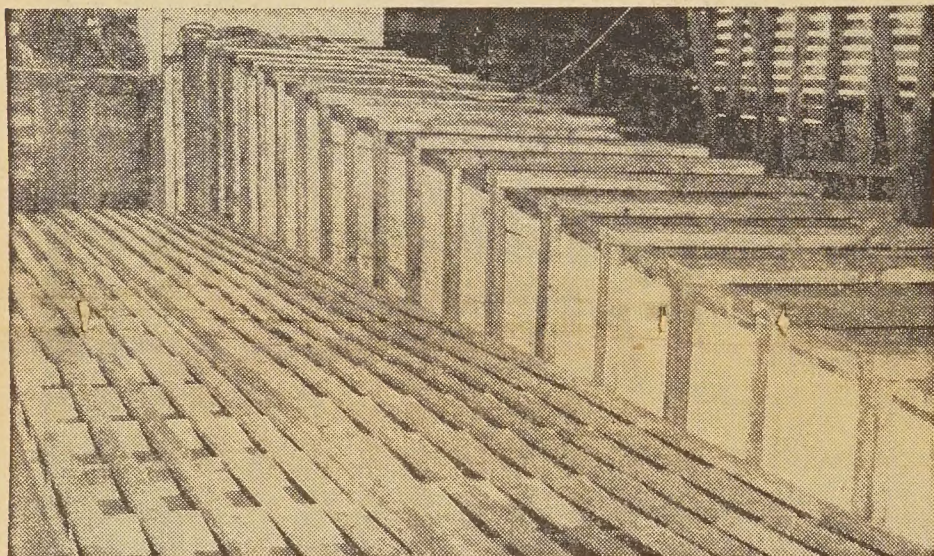
Home Economist, Haywood Electric Cooperative, Waynesville, N. C.

Weather has long been recognized as one of the greatest hazards in the production of high-quality hay. Unfavorable weather at the time of harvest often results in the total or partial loss of the hay crop.

The method of mow-drying was developed to reduce as much as possible the plant losses and to retain the quality and nutritive value of the crop. In addition to reducing the weather hazard greatly it has been found that the loss of leaves from shattering is also reduced when the hay is mow-dried.

air through the distribution system and up through the hay. The drying is accomplished by the removal of moisture picked up by the air as it passes through the hay. The air forced through the hay may be outdoor air or air with additional heat.

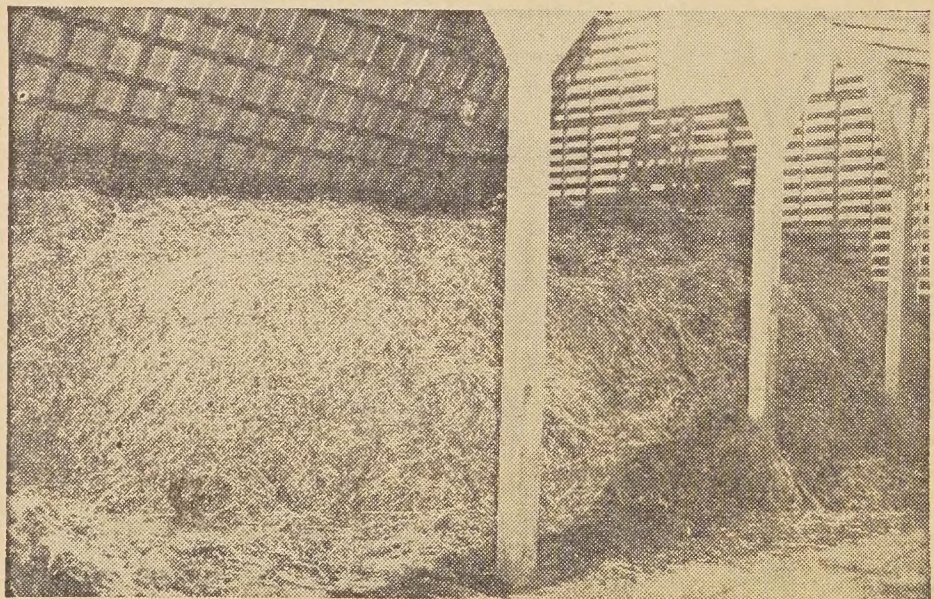
The mow-drying system may be installed in almost any type of haymow or hay shed if certain conditions are met. The building should have a good roof to prevent leakage and the resulting spoilage of the hay. The floor should be made tight to prevent air leakage. Adequate ventilation should be



Haydrier of Joe Palmer, Haywood County

In mow-drying the hay is allowed to dry partially in the field and then stored in the mow where the drying is completed by forcing air through it. The equipment necessary to accomplish this forced ventilation consists of a blower or fan with an air distribution system. The air distribution system is usually installed on the floor of the mow and the partially cured hay is placed on top of it. The blower is motor driven and forces

provided above the hay so that the moisture laden air can be carried out of the mow. Obstructions in the mow, such as hay chutes, posts and braces, are objectionable. However, the air distribution system can usually be designed to reduce the effect of these obstructions a great deal. It must also be made certain that the structure is of sufficient strength to support the additional weight of uncured hay that might be

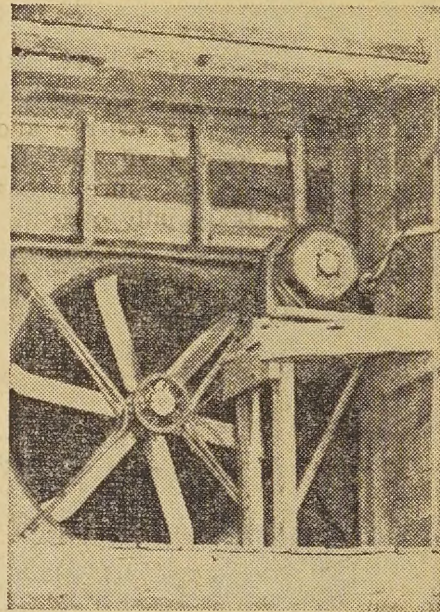


Filled Haydrier of Glenn C. Palmer, Jr., Haywood County

placed upon it. This extra weight may double or treble the normal load.

The pictures of the mows of Glenn C. Palmer and Joe Palmer are shown here.

Both Haywood County men have 7½ hp. motors, and 48" fans. This enables them to cure about 30 tons of hay at one time, although better results are obtained if they cure only about 20 tons at one time.



7½ H. P. Motor and Fan of Joe Palmer

The fan is run full time the first four days. For the next four days, it is run during the day, and about three hours at night. This will dry the hay under most good conditions.

This size equipment including the 7½ H. P. motor, 48" fan, labor for installation, and other materials cost approximately \$1,000. Five H. P. motors with 36" fans cost about \$800.

This hay curing in the barn gives you a greener, leafier product with more food value than field dried hay. There is no loss of hay in bad weather, and the high quality hay is worth at least \$5.00 to \$10.00 more a ton. To be economical and safe—Farm Electrically.

A lady with a hundred and five foot waist line has long been a symbol of America. That's right—she's the Statue of Liberty.

Advisers Learn Lighting in Short Course

When teachers go to school, that's news. And a group of North Carolina teachers went to school late in February.

The teachers are the electrification advisers of 17 of the State's power cooperatives, and the school was a special refresher course in lighting, conducted by the Power Use and Member Education Committee of the statewide association.

This is one of a series of schools being conducted by the Statewide group in cooperation with the REA. It was held in the new Home Economics Building of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

The Rural Electrification Administration was represented by four specialists, including Miss Louisan Mamer, national authority on lighting.

Mr. Edwin S. Coates of North Carolina State College presented a very informative discussion on "Farmstead Lighting." Representing the manufacturers were J. B. Mitchell and E. W. Michel, Westinghouse Electric Corporation; A. L. Ducker, General Electric Corporation; and A. J. Rugo, Sylvania Electric Company.

The various sources of light were discussed and illustrated, and every modern lighting fixture was displayed and discussed. One of the participants said, "It is impossible to imagine a school with more equipment or better informed experts." Another impressive part of the school was the new Home Economics Building, which includes every improvement known in design and arrangement and all of the equipment is of the best.

In order to emphasize the importance of good lighting and the requirements of a good reading lamp, each person attending the school constructed a reading lamp. In addition, each person present participated in one or more other ways in the program.

TELEPHONE SERVICE



Is Now Furnished To More Rural
Subscribers Than Ever Before

Progressing with the area we serve, we have more than tripled the number of rural telephones in our territory since World War II.

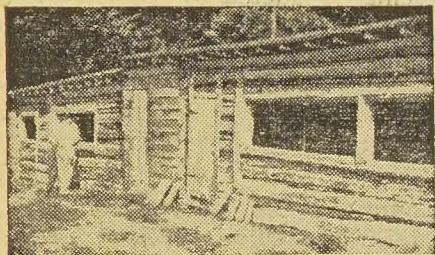
CAROLINA TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Executive Offices in
Tarboro, North Carolina

Power No Problem In Poultry Production

MR. POWERS MAKES ELECTRIC POWER PAY OFF

Poultry farming of today has come a long way from just a few years past. It has not been too many years ago when most all brooding and raising of chickens were done by the old and conventional ways, such as, brooding by wood and carrying water and feed by hand.



A picture of an old log chicken house. The old way of raising chicks.

Today it is not an uncommon thing to see large houses sheltering five or ten thousand chickens, and most of the back breaking work of a few years ago is gone.

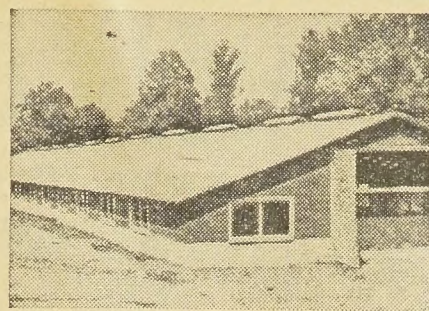
Brooding is done by electricity alone or is used in conjunction with coal stokers, oil type brooders, or hot water systems. No longer do you have to carry water and feed for many hours a day to feed a few hundred chicks. An electric water system with power consumption of only a few cents pumps in a few minutes what it usually took one man daily to do. Also there are electric feeders which keep the chicks continuously fed by the use of electric motors.

One of these up to date poultry farms is that of Mr. Curtis Powers, south of Bennett, in Randolph County. On Mr. Powers' 130 acre poultry farm he has approximately 32,000 broiler chicks ranging in age from just a few days to 10 weeks (the age from which most are ready for market). For these 32,000 chicks he uses five houses ranging in size from 20' wide by 40' long, to 20' wide by 200' long.

One of the most interesting things about this farm is the new "twin" chicken house which houses 20,000 chicks. It has two long wings 200' long and 20' apart and at each end a feed storage room. At the same end between the two wings, he has a boiler room which connects an electrically controlled hot water boiler and a coal stoker controlled by electricity also. From his boiler he has 10 rows of 1½" pipe running to each wing of the house carrying hot water which is pumped by a 1/3 horsepower motor. Each wing shelters 10,000 chicks, and all of the pipes are controlled so as to keep the water in the pipes at approximately 180°F. When the chicks are small he covers the pipes with paper and the baby chicks keep warm under the pipes.

In each wing of his house are 34 automatic waterers which sup-

ply the needed water for a thirsty flock of chicks which drink about 1500 gallons a day. Mr. Powers states that if it was not for electricity, it would take two men working continuously to feed and water the chicks and cut wood for the old type brooders. Since he has electricity, it takes only one man 1½ hours a day to do the work of two men. Mr. Powers thinks this type of brooding is very economi-



A picture of Mr. Powers' modern chicken house that houses 10,000 chicks.

cal, costing only 1/2 cent to brood a chick in the heart of the winter.

The Buckeye electric automatic feeder also helps Mr. Powers save time. The feeder is chain driven and extends the full length of the house. The large hopper is filled with feed by hand and the rest of the work is done by electricity. The electric 1/4-horsepower motor

which drives the chain to distribute the feed in the troughs runs only 30 minutes out of every 2 hours, distributing some 3,000 pounds of feed to 20,000 chicks a day.

Mr. Powers is the Purina Feed dealer in the area around Bennett, and also finances chickens for the other poultry farmers to raise. Mr. Powers furnishes the chickens, of which he has 425,000 out in the field, and feed to the farmers without any advanced cost. When the chicks are ten week old they are taken to market and the "grower" (person who raises the chicks) receives the market price for them. He then in turn pays Mr. Powers for the chickens and feed and keeps the rest of the profit ranging from \$150 to \$250 a thousand.

Mr. Powers plans to build a hatchery of his own in the future.

New Cold!
New Convenience!
New Safety For Foods!

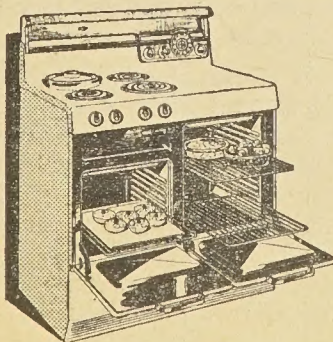
The new, different
Cycla-matic
Frigidaire
Combination Food Freezer
and Refrigerator

10.6 cu. ft. Imperial model.
2 other sizes available.

Look what it gives you!

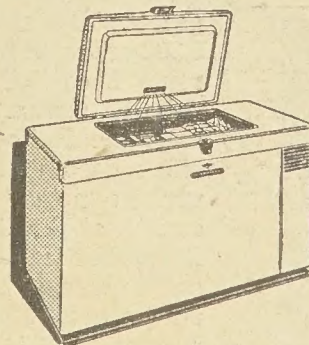
- 1. New Levelcold**—is unaffected by varying room temperatures. Never "see-saws" up and down either in food freezer or refrigerator. Responds automatically to weather changes. No dials or hand controls.
- 2. Sealed-off Food Freezer**—is not just a "freezing compartment," but a completely insulated food freezer where zero-zone temperatures keep foods safe for months. And, no thawing and refreezing of frozen foods!
- 3. New Cycla-matic Defrosting**—in the refrigerator is completely automatic and doubly effective because it's tied in with positive moisture control. When frost appears on the Refrig-o-plate, it's banished instantly—without clocks, timers, counters or heaters.
- 4. New Roll-to-You Shelves**—put *all* your food at your finger tips! Every shelf rolls out to its full length, easily, quickly, silently—on satin-smooth nylon rollers. Ends searching and reaching for back-of-shelf foods.

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Cook twice as much, twice as easily in America's finest electric range. Has 2 new, twin-unit Even-Heat Ovens, 5-Speed Radiant-tube Units, Cook-Master Oven Clock Control, Electric 2-Speed Time-Signal and many more time-and-labor-saving features. Many other models to choose from.

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Frigidaire reserves the right to change specifications,
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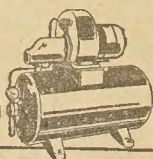
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Showdown on the St. Lawrence

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WILL BUILD WITHOUT U. S. HELP IF NECESSARY

By W. A. FURLONG

Everyone is familiar with the old saying, "Nero fiddled while Rome burned." Actually, this description could well be applied to past efforts to construct the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. Only in this case, it was Canada that burned—burned inwardly, that is, while the American Congress "fiddled" for 20 years with a treaty and an executive agreement, either of which could have paved the way for a joint development of the project by the two countries.

But now it is apparent that the fiddling days are about over and that Canada has reached the boiling point. It is seen in the recent passage, by the Canadian Parliament, of legislation creating a Crown Authority to construct the St. Lawrence Seaway while approving an agreement with the Province of Ontario for the development of Canada's share of St. Lawrence hydro power.

The St. Lawrence Project has a two-fold objective. It seeks to open up for ocean shipping the busiest inland seas in the world—the Great Lakes—while developing a hydro-electric power plant capable of generating nearly 13 billion kilowatt hours of extremely low-cost electric energy.

While the economic effects of such a development could only be described as "enormous," actually the physical job of construction is not nearly as great as might be expected. The total cost of the combined project is estimated to be \$818,000,000 which will be shared by the two governments if both participate. Of this amount, about \$400-million will cover the investment in power facilities, leaving \$418-million as the cost of developing the navigation works. Plans call for the complete liquidation of these costs, as well as maintenance expenditures, by power revenues and navigation tolls.

As for the seaway itself, only a comparatively short stretch of water in the St. Lawrence River presents the chief bottleneck to a 2,300-mile deep draft shipping route from Duluth, Minn., to the Atlantic Ocean. To be more specific, the rocks and rapids which block deep draft shipping lie at various points in the 114-mile stretch of the St. Lawrence River falling between Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the west and Montreal, Canada on the east. Here the river drops a total of 224 feet. Part of this river section forms the Canadian-United States border and is known as the International Rapids section. The remainder falls entirely in Canadian territory.

To overcome the obstacles to navigation, U. S. and Canadian engineers propose the construction



of seven new locks—three in the International Rapids section and four in the totally Canadian section of the St. Lawrence. However, it is in the International Rapids section that most of the larger works, including the power facilities, will be constructed. This section is often referred to as "the heart of the St. Lawrence project."

The power dam itself will be about 3,600 feet long and 180 feet wide. It will have 36 units with a combined turbine capacity of 2,200,000 horsepower and a combined installed generator capacity of 1,881,000 kw. U. S. engineers have estimated that this plant, which will be the second largest single-dam hydro-electric plant in the world, will be able to generate 6.3 billion kwh per year of low-cost energy for each of the two countries.

Both Canada and Northeastern United States have long been eager for St. Lawrence hydro power. Though Canada has increased her hydro-electric generation in admirable fashion, her rapid growth of industries—and consequently her need for additional power—has soared at an even greater rate. The need for cheap hydro power is equally pressing in the Northeastern sector of the United States, where power costs are among the highest and power consumption per resident is among the lowest in the country.

It is no secret that New York State, and most of New England, is far behind other sections of the country in developing hydro-electric energy. From 1930 to 1948, the hydro-electric power generated in New York State increased by only 35%, whereas that of the rest of the nation rose by 191%—more than five times as great. This has contributed to the high rates New Yorkers must pay for electric power. The average cost of electricity to residential consumers in New York State during 1948 was 26% higher than the national average and 180% higher than in the State of Washington, 159%

higher than in Oregon, and 138% higher than in Tennessee, all of which are areas in which great hydro-electric developments have taken place.

Perhaps of greater importance at this time is the role the seaway can play in fortifying the American steel industry in this defense period. Steel requires iron ore, and iron ore is a bulk commodity which moves most economically and efficiently by water transport. For over a half-century, the American steel industry—which centers in the area between Pittsburgh and Buffalo on the east and Chicago on the west—has relied upon the vast reserves of open-pit iron ore in the Lake Superior region. However, the tremendous steel requirements of the last war and of the postwar era have made deep inroads in our reserves of open-pit ore—to the extent that by 1960, it is estimated that the United States will have to import some 45 million tons per year of foreign ore. Consequently, steel producers are exploring all over the world for new iron ore deposits.

As has been its policy for many years, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association will be solidly among the ranks of the vigorous supporters of the St. Lawrence Project. This year will see the genuine showdown on the proposal. The project is going to be built regardless; but it remains to be seen whether Americans will be able to take pride in helping to make it a reality.

Rural electric cooperatives of the eastern states meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., last fall passed the following resolution in favor of the Seaway proposal:

"Resolved by the members of Region I that the Congress end its denials and act positively for hydro-electric developments in this region, beginning with approvals for developments on the St. Lawrence River, where the greatest and most constant cheap hydro power potential exists and continues to waste undeveloped."

A Quiz Program Of Your Own

KNOWING THE ANSWERS IS PROFITABLE

QUESTION: What suggestions can you give for making "full use" of the freezer?

ANSWER: One of the best ways to assure full use of the freezer is to consider the contents every time you plan a meal. Think first of what's in the freezer, then decide on a menu.

QUESTION: How can one be certain of a "reasonable turnover" of freezer contents?

ANSWER: Since there's no point in keeping fruits and vegetables beyond the next growing season, making regular use of those in your freezer... don't "save" them. As you use them, the space can be filled with fresh purchases of meat, with baked goods, ready-prepared foods, or with commercially frozen foods.

If you draw on the freezer contents every time you plan a menu, it just naturally follows that you'll have a "reasonable turnover."

Keeping an inventory of the contents is another pointer toward reasonable turnover. Accurate record of what's in the freezer won't let you forget any items you've frozen and stored.

QUESTION: Is it generally worthwhile to freeze leftovers?

ANSWER: First, it's necessary to define "leftovers." If you mean dubs of this and dabs of that, the answer is no. It's better to utilize these small portions today or tomorrow than to clutter the freezer with them for a number of weeks. In time, an accumulation might actually crowd out foods much more important to your meal preparation.

On the other hand, some homemakers definitely plan to have some foods left over. "Planned-overs," we call them. For example, a homemaker may double the recipe for spaghetti sauce with the idea of serving half immediately and freezing the other for future use. To do this is to equalize work... to practice good management.

QUESTION: Is it a good idea to keep bread in the freezer?

ANSWER: It certainly is. It is a great comfort to be able to take another loaf out of the freezer when you suddenly discover that the current supply is gone. No rush trip to the bakery.

Be sure that at least a loaf or two are sliced before freezing. Then you can take out what you need for quick toast or sandwiches. No waiting for the loaf to thaw so you can slice it.

QUESTION: Can frosted layer cakes be frozen successfully?

ANSWER: Yes, they can. However, we prefer to freeze the baked layers individually and put them together with frosting just before serving. Individual layers store more easily.

QUESTION: I plan to feed my ewes on grain so they will be gaining at lambing time. When should I begin feeding grain?

ANSWER: Livestock specialist A. V. Allen of State College says you should start feeding grain to ewes one month before you expect them to lamb. Your ewes should gain

25 pounds between breeding and lambing and one-half of that gain should be put on in the last month.

Allen says you can expect sturdier lambs and a better supply of milk for them if you make sure lambing ewes show a steady weight gain. He suggests that every flock owner aim for a 120 per cent lamb crop.

QUESTION: Last winter my laying flock developed colds and I had a pretty severe setback in egg production. What are your suggestions for winter care of laying flocks?

ANSWER: Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Science Department here at the college says drafty houses can cause trouble from respiratory diseases and result in a production drop. He advises using ventilation facilities with the utmost care and making the birds as comfortable as possible under winter conditions.

If you want to make improvements in your houses or build a new one that provides the right ventilation, you can get building plans from your county agent or by writing to the Extension Poultryman, State College Station, Raleigh.

Dearstyne also warns that special care be taken to keep litter dry. Proper ventilation, avoiding overcrowding and constant checking will help you control moisture in litter. Don't forget to protect your drinking fountains from freezing, however.

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Only freezer with shelves on the lid—almost doubles top-level space! Freezes faster at 20° below zero. Thrilling "SOFT-CLO" Interior Styling. Model CDF-8 shown here has all features described—one of 6 models priced from \$299.95.



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Food Expert Offers Home Freezer Facts

This is the second in a series of four articles designed to help rural families select a home freezer. Information for the articles was provided by Dr. Earl McCracken of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The first of the series discussed the question—shall we buy a home freezer? It pointed out that from the standpoint of satisfaction, frozen food offers a great deal. Freezing retains bright color, fresh flavor, and most of the vitamin values, and often provides better eating for the family. Dr. McCracken stated that while freezing does not necessarily effect any saving in money, it does sometimes offer a means of preserving food which might otherwise be wasted.

The article went on to discuss the cost of the freezer, of its operation, and of good packaging materials, and also stated the approximate quantities of different foods it would hold.

The second question to be considered is — what style home freezer shall we buy, vertical or horizontal?

Several factors govern the answer to this question. Where is the freezer to be placed? There are freezers of different dimensions, but one dimension is limited by the

size of the opening through which it must be taken. Is it to go down a stairway—around a corner—under and archway! Even if it will fit in the place you have picked for it, can you get it there? Is the floor strong enough to support it? A freezer is heavy even when empty, and becomes much heavier when filled. A vertical freezer will rest on a smaller surface than a horizontal freezer of the same capacity, and so it will exert more pressure per square foot of floor area. It may need planks placed underneath to distribute the weight over a greater area.

Now let us consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of the vertical (upright) and horizontal (chest) types of freezer. Dr. McCracken, after his research on home freezers, points out several things to be considered. Even though the upright freezer doesn't require as much floor space as a horizontal one of the same capacity, some floor space must be allowed for the door or doors to swing open. One good feature of the horizontal type is that if the top is relatively flat, it can be used as a work surface. (This, perhaps,

is of no consequence unless the freezer is located in or near the kitchen.)

From the convenience-in-use standpoint, the choice will be one of personal preference. For example, vertical freezers tend to frost more than those of the other type but on the whole are a little easier to defrost. Initial feeling that a vertical freezer would be more convenient should be considered in the light of its use as a freezer with all shelves packed full, rather than as a refrigerator with the objects at the rear fairly accessible over the tops of those at the front of the shelves. If the freezer is full, there's no convenient place to put the packages at the front while getting those at the rear, as there is in the horizontal type freezer while getting packages from the bottom layer. Drawers in the vertical freezer avoid this difficulty, but waste some of the storage space. Baskets in the horizontal type make it easier to get at the food at the bottom of the storage space—provided a person can lift the loaded baskets. These baskets also are wasteful of storage space, of course. In any case, in looking at freezers of different designs, try reaching to all places where packages can be stored, and imagine trying to get at them if the freezer were full.

Manufacturing has progressed to the point where it is doubtful that one can say all vertical freezers

of a certain size will cost more to operate because of higher electric energy consumption than all horizontal ones of the same size. However, it is safe to say that, if the construction are identical, a vertical freezer will cost no more to operate than a horizontal one. Manufacturers making the vertical type have recognized certain limitations and have built their freezers accordingly. As a result, in general, a vertical-type freezer will cost a little more to buy than a horizontal one of the same capacity.

And here's an idea to which some thought should be given—the purchase of two freezers of medium capacity rather than one of large size. For instance, two 10-foot freezers might be better than one 20-cubic-foot freezer. The first cost would be greater, of course, but when the food supply is reduced by one-half, one freezer could be shut off. Part of the time one could be used for freezing and the other for storage. In case of breakdown of one of the freezers, the whole supply of frozen food would not be endangered. If the freezer purchased is found to be too small for the purpose desired, serious thought should be given to the purchase of a second freezer, instead of trading the first one in on a larger size.

In the next article of this series on the selection of a home freezer, we'll give you further results of Dr. McCracken's investigations of the various freezers.

BILL UMSTEAD

- Born and reared on a tobacco farm in Durham County.
- While a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and U. S. Senate, Bill Umstead helped formulate and voted for most of the present Farm Program, including the Soil Conservation Service, the Production Marketing Administration, the Farm Home Administration, The Rural Electrification Authority, the Production Credit Associations, the Control Programs and agricultural research.
- He has never forgotten the farm, now being the owner and operator of a 25-acre farm in Durham County with a tobacco allotment of 1.3 acres.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

In the Democratic Primary, May 31, 1952

Umstead Campaign Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.



Miss North Carolina In Chicago

Ida Maude Black, Alleghany County, made a hit at Chicago. She didn't win the crown of Miss Rural Electrification of 1952, but ranked high in a close contest. June Bottcher, Cullman, Ala., was chosen queen of the convention.



Ida Maude is a student at North Carolina State College for Women, Greensboro. Her family are members of the Blue Ridge EMC, Lenoir.

Co-op Gives Prizes To School Clubs

Recognizing the need for educating the young people in the uses of electricity and the aims and functions of the cooperatives, the Edgecombe-Martin County EMC of Tarboro, budgeted \$3,000 to be used for prizes during 1952 to members of Home Demonstration Clubs and 4-H Clubs in the area served by the cooperative.

Several meetings were held with the county agents and their staffs in order to develop a plan of operation. Programs developed in the different counties differ in detail, but follow a general pattern.

For example, the Home Demonstration Clubs in Edgecombe County are having a "Kitchen Improvement" contest. At the close of the contest, first and second prizes will be awarded in each club. These prizes will be electric appliances furnished by the cooperative. The 4-H Clubs in Edgecombe County will have a "Heat Lamp Chicken Brooder" contest with cash prizes to be furnished by the cooperative. The membership of the 4-H and Home Demonstration Clubs in this county totals 3,739.

It is believed that this cooperative program will reach into the home of every member of the cooperative as well as nonmembers. The Extension Service personnel, in every instance, emphasized their approval of the cooperative's efforts and pledged full cooperation.



Queen candidates are presented to the Convention: left to right—June Bottcher, Miss Alabama; Jo Ann Walker, Miss Georgia; Mary McCarty, Miss Indiana; Betty Jane Hill, Miss Iowa; Rose Ellen Leigh, Miss Kentucky; Betty Jean Lupo, Miss Mississippi; Bettilou Goza, Miss Missouri; and Ida Maude Black, Miss North Carolina.

A glass of milk at bedtime is a fine nightcap habit. But cleaning the cloudy glass the following morning can be a chore—unless you breeze through it like this: Sprinkle some baking soda in the bottom of the glass, fill with cool water. Let stand a few minutes and wash as usual.

Here's the Way To Curb a Rupture

Successful Home Method That Anyone Can Use On Any Reducible Rupture Large Or Small

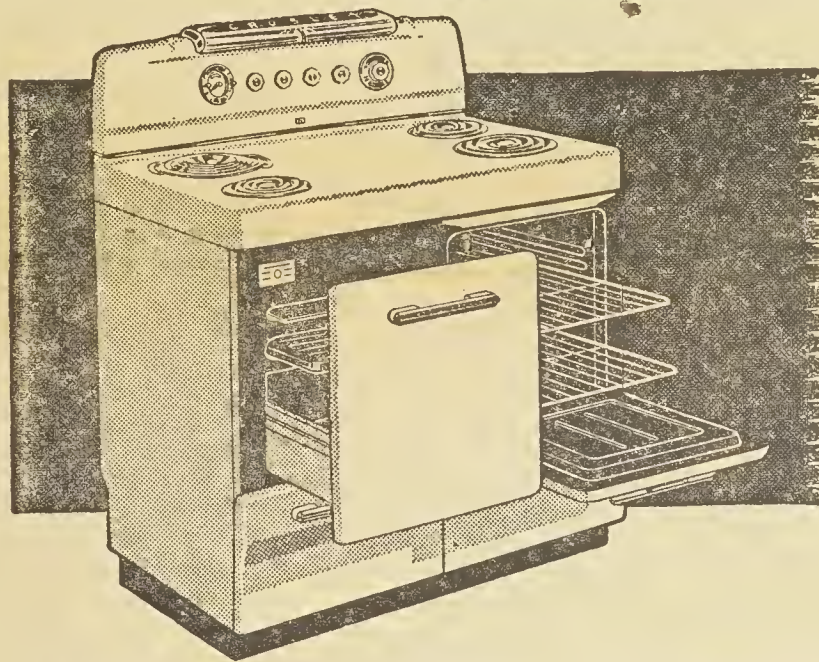
COSTS NOTHING TO FIND OUT

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Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 712-J, Watertown, N.Y. It won't cost you a cent to find out and you may bless the day you sent for it. Hundreds have already reported satisfactory results following this free offer. Send right away—NOW—before you put down this paper.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

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DE LUXE MODEL IDD-1

A great Crosley Range that brings you fast, clean, cool, automatic cooking at an amazingly low price. "Divided" top—giant, king-sized oven with infra-red broiler.

Seven Heat Speeds (instead of the usual five) give complete control over every type of surface cooking, and in the deep-well unit, too.

"Mastermind" Clock Timer turns heat on in oven, times cooking interval, shuts heat off when time is up.

Exclusive Self-sealing, Self-adjusting Oven Door plus "heatkeeper" insulation retains more heat inside—for cooler, more economical cooking.

Oven Thermostat with Automatic Oven Pre-heat sets for double-quick pre-heating of oven to temperature desired, then holds temperature precisely.

New Infra-red Broiler covers wide, deep area of big oven with intense heat—for fast, smokeless, "charcoal" type broiling.

One of 9 stunning new Crosley Ranges. "Divided" or "cluster" tops, single and double-oven models. Come in and see them NOW!



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"CASH IF YOU HAVE IT — CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT"

NORTH CAROLINA Homemakers' Page

For Economy in Your Menu Planning

For economy and enjoyment, headline coffee cakes and other good breads in your menu planning. They are wonderfully easy to make.

Marmalade Glaze Coffee Cake



It's simplicity itself, yet this quick coffee cake topped with shimmering orange marmalade makes a dashing entry on your breakfast or tea time table.

Spoon your favorite marmalade into a greased 8-inch square pan for the pleasantly tart topping. Prepare a quick coffee cake batter and pour over marmalade. Serve hot as it comes from the oven, along with cereal and milk topped with sliced bananas for a good breakfast.

Since Marmalade Glaze Coffee Cake is made from enriched flour, milk and egg, you can be sure your family is getting valuable vitamins, proteins and iron in one package.

MARMALADE GLAZE COFFEE CAKE

- 2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup orange marmalade
- 1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1/2 cup milk
- 3 tablespoons melted shortening

Prepare 8-inch square pan by spreading with melted butter or margarine and marmalade. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine egg, milk and shortening. Add to flour mixture, stirring until mixture is smooth. Pour into prepared pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) 25 minutes.

Makes 1 coffee cake.

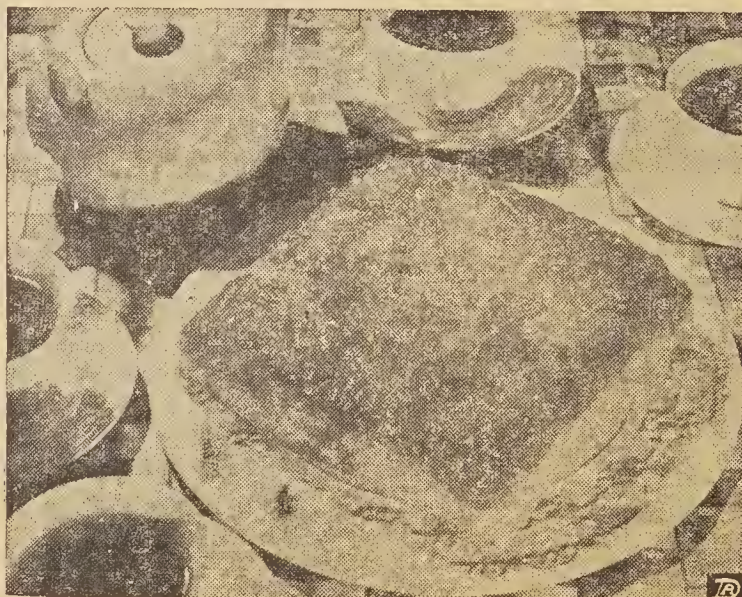
PEAR BLOSSOM DESSERT

- 2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
- 1 3/4 cups milk
- 1/3 cup sugar
- Dash of salt
- 1 envelope (1 tablespoon

gelatine

- 1/4 cup cold water
- 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
- 1 1/2 cups shredded coconut
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 1/2 cups well-drained-canned pears

Combine egg yolks and milk in top of double boiler. Add sugar and salt and cook over hot water until mixture coats spoon, stirring constantly. Combine gelatine and 1/4 cup cold water in mixing bowl; mix well. Add hot egg-milk mixture and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Chill. When slightly thickened, fold in egg whites, 1 cup coconut, and vanilla. Place pear halves in



bottom and around sides of shallow glass serving dish. Turn gelatine mixture over fruit and sprinkle

with remaining coconut. Chill until firm.

Makes 8 servings.

Peanut Butter Loaf



Here's a really new bread for your table—a yeast loaf flavored through and through with that peanut butter flavor everyone likes.

PEANUT BUTTER LOAF

- 1 package yeast, compressed or dry
- 1/4 cup water (lukewarm for compressed yeast, warm for dry)
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/4 cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1/4 cup crunch style peanut butter
- 1 egg

Soften yeast in water. Scald milk. Add brown sugar and salt and cool to lukewarm. Add 1 cup flour and peanut butter and beat until smooth. Add softened yeast and egg and mix well. Add enough more flour to make a thick batter. Beat thoroughly. Cover and let rise in warm place until bubbly (about 1 hour). When light, stir down. Spread in greased loaf pan, 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. Let rise until light (about 45 minutes). Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 35 minutes.

Makes 1 loaf.

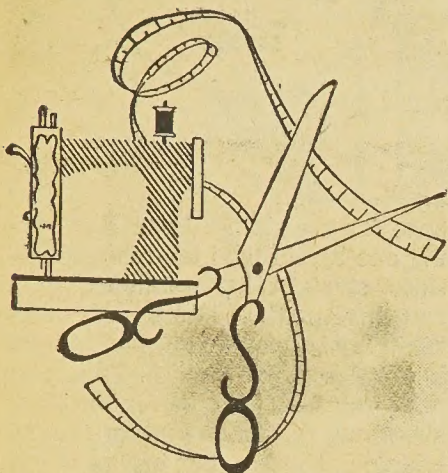
Practice Beauty While You Work



When you are too busy to take time out for special beauty exercises, make work time your beauty time. Use equipment and accessories that protect your hands and make good posture easy. For example, use a long handled sponge mop with self-wringing device to clean floors and wash walls. With it, you can stand straight, and keep your hands dry.

Wax linoleum with the same mop, using a second sponge refill, kept for waxing only. Just these two things, standing tall, and protecting hands, will help keep your movements graceful, and your hands young.

THE SEWING ROOM



The "budget minded" farm-wife, while she may love to sew finds precious little time to spend in the sewing-room. The Carolina Farmer wants to help. This feature page for women, re-named "THE SEWING ROOM" is designed to help the busy farm-wife.

In order to make it more helpful, we have established a policy of asking for reader-editors. You can help to make this page "As YOU like it"—just mail your suggestions to The Homemaker Editor.

Send **THIRTY CENTS** (in coins) for each pattern to; **CAROLINA FARMER 222, Pattern Department 232 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York.**

Half-Size Style



It's cut in half sizes! Good News! A pattern designed especially for shorter women! Such a relief—no more alteration problems—just order your **OWN** size and sew it! A lovely classic dress, to wear everywhere!

Pattern 9044 in sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3¼ yards 39-inch; 1½ yards contrast fabric.

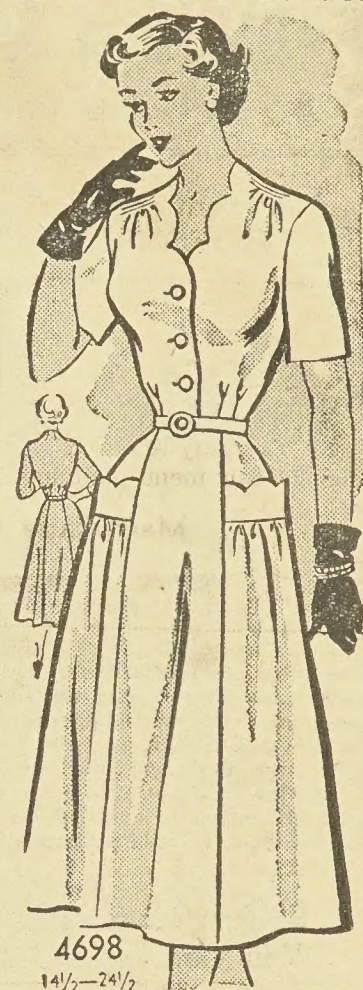
It's a Jiffy-On!



Jiffy Wrapron! Four main pieces—see diagram! Opens flat to iron, too. This wonderful wrap-dress fits so well, looks so perfect you can wear it to beach and town now, as a jumper next fall!

Pattern 4712 in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 takes 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.

Half-Size Fashion



For shorter women—your own fashion designed just for you! No alteration worries, just cut out *your* size. The design is flattery itself, with softness at shoulders, scalloped neckline and the loveliest new skirt with pockets in the side-panels!

Pattern 4698 in Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yards 39-inch.



PHOTOS COURTESY MARSH WALL PRODUCTS, INC.

NEW KITCHENS FOR OLD!

Yes, it's the same kitchen. But what a difference! Gay, colorful pre-finished wallpanels have transformed this outmoded farm kitchen into a carefree, work-saving interior. This new remodeling material has a durable plastic finish that resists moisture, dirt, ordinary acids and household stains. Requires only occasional wiping with a damp cloth; eliminates painting, plastering, periodic redecorating. More than 60 striking color and pattern combinations are available to match every farm home decorative scheme.

Cleaning Cue



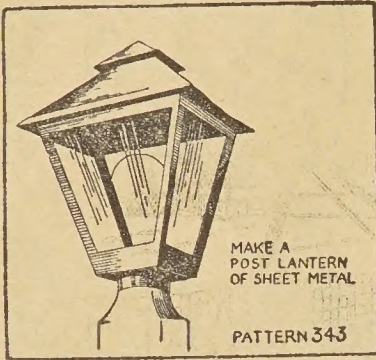
Pushing cleaning supplies from room to room on a movable cart saves steps. The cart may be equipped with two galvanized pails—one for soapy water, one for rinse water—cleansers, polishes, sponges and cloths so that each item is handy when needed.

**You can help edit The Carolina Farmer—
Send in your suggestions . . . see page 15**

FARM and HOME WORKSHOP

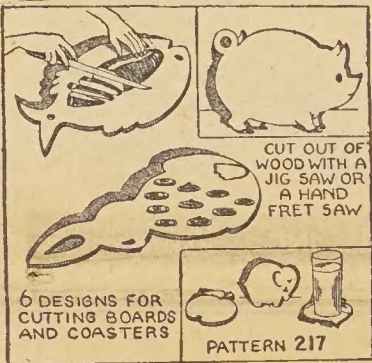
Easy-To-Follow Patterns For The Handyman

A Lantern For The Door Yard



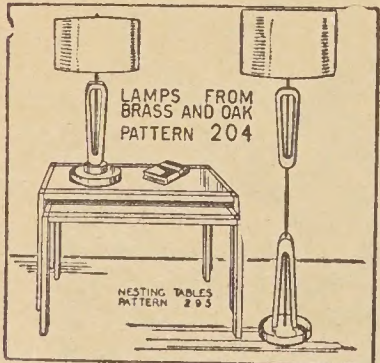
This popular style of outdoor lantern is easily made by following the simple cutting guides and assembling procedure on pattern 343. Almost any thin metal may be used; the parts being cut out with tinsnips or chisel. Joints are soldered and lantern is mounted on six by six inch post. Price of pattern is 25c.

Kitchen Handies You Can Make



These amusing cutting boards and coasters are a necessity in any kitchen. The tails make good handles when used for serving. Also note there is a hole in each for hanging in some handy place. The coasters are big enough to double as hot dish mats. Everything is complete on pattern 217. price 25c.

Modern Lamps You Can Make



These lamps are made by joining wood and metal to make unusual modern designs. The material used is available at the nearest lumber yard and hardware store. Pattern gives actual size cutting diagrams and illustrated directions for assembling and finishing, pattern 204.

For patterns on this page, send 25c to Workshop Pattern Service, The Carolina Farmer, Bedford Hills, New York.

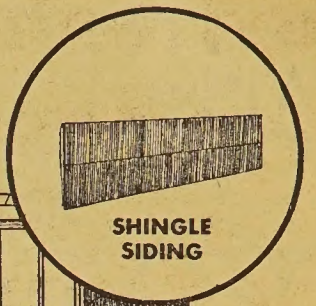
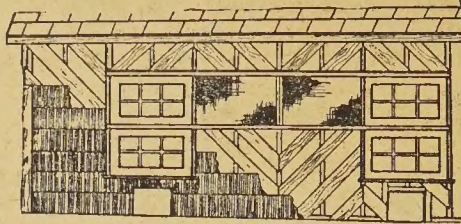
INSULATING SIDING FOR FARM BUILDINGS

The best and possibly the oldest known example of the triangle is offered by the Pyramids of Egypt which were built about 3000 B.C., almost 5000 years ago.

Old as the triangle principle is, it's still practical. In fact, you can use it to advantage in cutting costs on that new machinery shed, brooder house or garage that you might be planning to build.

One of the basic decisions in the planning is selecting the type of

siding to use on the building. In recent years, a popular choice has been insulating siding — a tough material made of half-inch vegetable fiber board, impregnated with asphalt and covered with



SHINGLE SIDING

weather-resisting mineral granules. This material not only covers the outside of the building, it also insulates, adds structural strength and requires no maintenance.

Furthermore, you save two ways by using insulating siding. You save on the material itself since it's the lowest priced of all the siding materials. You also save on the wood sheathing which you use as a

base for the siding. Instead of laying one by six inch boards side-by-side, straight up-and-down, you can install them diagonally and "skip lay" them, leaving a six-inch interval between boards. Thus you need only half as much lumber for sheathing. You make use of the old triangle principle, get just as much structural strength at half the cost.

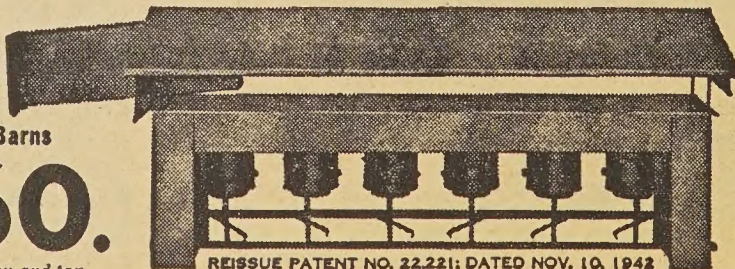
Mr. Tobacco Farmer! "Men Who Know Tobacco Best"

have been curing their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo curers for years!



Among "the men who know tobacco best" are many practical tobacco farmers. In the winter and spring they operate their farms, then during the tobacco selling season they devote their time as auctioneers, graders, buyers and warehousemen. Because of their expert knowledge of tobacco, both as tobacco growers and as tobacco experts in the market, these men have become recognized as "The Men Who Know Tobacco Best." How do these experts—the graders, buyers, warehousemen, etc., who ALSO own tobacco farming interests, cure THEIR tobacco?

- ★ **GOVERNMENT TOBACCO GRADERS** with farming interests
Before a buyer sees your tobacco, these men skillfully grade it according to quality and type, thereby determining the price range you can expect. *Their jobs depend on a thorough knowledge of cured tobacco!*
Many government graders with farming interests, cure their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo's!
- ★ **TOBACCO BUYERS** with farming interests
Investing millions of dollars of their companies' money in *Your* tobacco means that *they must know tobacco*. The price you get for your crop depends on what they judge your tobacco to be worth.
Many tobacco buyers with farming interests cure their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo's!
- ★ **TOBACCO WAREHOUSEMEN** with farming interests
Knowing tobacco is second nature to these men whose investment in the tobacco industry is tremendous.
Many tobacco warehousemen with farming interests have been curing their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo's for 10 years and more!
- ★ **STABILIZATION CORP. OFFICIALS** with farming interests
Most of these men have come into their present positions after long years of working with tobacco—as farmers, tobacco research workers, etc. *The success of their work depends upon their knowing tobacco.*
High ranking N. C. Stabilization Corp. officials have been curing their own tobacco with Florence-Mayo's for years!



18'x18' Barns
\$160.

plus installation and tax
F.O.B. Farmville, N. C.

REISSUE PATENT NO. 22,221; DATED NOV. 10, 1942

Before you buy any tobacco curer . . . Compare!
Ask the tobacco farmer who has used MAYO'S!

Available for Immediate Delivery—See Your Dealer or Write:

FLORENCE-MAYO NUWAY CO.

1933—17 years of Progress—1952 ★ Makers of the World's Best Tobacco Curer
Farmville, North Carolina

MAYO USERS WIN 60% OF STATE FAIR TOBACCO AWARDS

won by farmers using oil-burning curers.



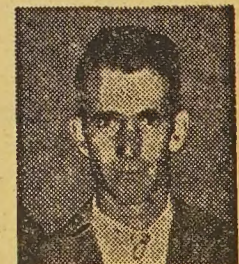
MR. J. W. WILLIAMS
Wake County farmer "... won many more prizes since curing with Florence-Mayo."



MR. ROY AVERETTE
Another Wake County farmer who swears by Florence-Mayo ... and wins regularly.



MR. J. C. AVERETTE
Winning State Fair tobacco awards is nearly a habit in this Florence-Mayo using family!



MR. A. H. SAULS
Winning State Fair Prizes for his tobacco is nothing new for this Wake County Mayo user!
(Prize winners from other localities, who cured with Florence-Mayo's were not present when these photos were made at the fair grounds)

Gas-Treated Grass Is New Boon to Farmers

There's a new method of treating grass silage with gas to retain its nutritional value for cattle.

The treatment will result in higher quality milk and dairy products during the winter season and will also bring considerable savings to farmers engaged in grassland farming. An added advantage is that cattle find the gas-treated grass tasty, also.

Sulphur Dioxide

The new method consists of treating fresh-cut grass with liquid sulfur dioxide, a chemical hitherto used widely in the commercial refrigeration and food preservative industries. The liquid gas is to be marketed to farmers under the name of Grassaver Gas.

Other commonly used preservatives depend upon fermentation to stop bacterial action within the silage. This fermentation reduces the total digestive nutrients—food energy carbohydrates—in the silage.

Tests conducted over a two-year period at universities, state colleges and farms in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan showed that when sulfur dioxide was used as a silage preservative, there was no fermentation.

Bacterial action was stopped by the weak acid formed when sulfur dioxide

combined with the moisture in the grass. As a result, the grass retained more of its original nutrients as well as the texture, flavor and odor of fresh-cut grass.

Dairy herds fed on sulfur dioxide silage produced greater yields of higher quality milk on fewer pounds of feed. A high content of carotene was retained, thereby minimizing the need for artificial coloring of butter during the winter.

Studies made at Pennsylvania State College concerning the comparative cost of various preservatives showed savings of up to \$2 a ton for silage treated with sulfur dioxide.

Significant

Since more and more farmers are turning to grassland farming as the most efficient way of utilizing their acreage, it is believed the new treatment is of the utmost significance to farmers.

The method of injecting the sulfur dioxide is quite simple. The chemical is shot into the ensiled crop with a copper lance at two-foot intervals, at depths of one to five feet until the entire crop is saturated. The fresh-cut grass rapidly absorbs the sulfur dioxide, and is thereby preserved for indefinite periods. Only about five or six pounds of the chemical are required to treat a ton of grass.

Efficiency in Farm Kitchen Begins with Homemaker

A STUDY IN SHORTCUTS

Keep some staple foods at the range, as well as at the mixing unit—flour, sugar, salt, pepper, vanilla.

Keep the coffee can and coffee maker together and near the place where the coffee is made. Follow this principle in storing supplies and equipment for all other tasks.

Keep a measuring tool in all staple foods—for example; a teaspoon in the baking powder and cocoa cans, a half teaspoon in the box of baking soda, a half cup in the sugar can, and a cup and sifter in the flour container. Thus you eliminate extra reaching, handling and washing.

Have basic recipes pasted on the inside of the door of the mixing cabinet for quick reference. These recipes might include pastries, muffins, biscuits, rolls and quickmix cakes.

Have a clip fastened to the cabinet door for holding a recipe card while preparing the food.

Have a rack or drawer at the range to keep pot holders in.

Leave cupboard doors open while working at one work center.

Replace packages and bottles in the cabinet as soon as you have finished using them; do not set on counter. Hold covers of staple foods between the fingers while measuring such things as baking powder, milk, etc.

Determine the capacity of the cap of the vanilla bottle, then use it as a measure instead of a measuring spoon.

Bake cakes in loaf pans instead of in layers; loaf cakes require less time

for icing and there are fewer pans to clean. Use a topping instead of an icing.

Avoid retracing steps; plan what's needed and get everything in one trip.

Use a tray or basket to carry things from one place to another within the kitchen or from the basement to the kitchen.

If a homemaker will keep in mind these suggestions, if she will make them a part of her life in the kitchen, she can make any workshop more efficient. She'll find that "quick tricks" do as much to save her time and energy as does the workshop itself. Once she begins and makes some improvement, she will be conscious of "how" she works and will continue to think of better ways to do her kitchen tasks.

Cake batter may be frozen in paper cups set in cup cake tins. After the batter is frozen, the cups should be packaged in cellophane lined or wrapped cartoons and returned to the home freezer for storage. To bake, set the cups of unfrozen batter into cup cake tins and slide them into the oven.

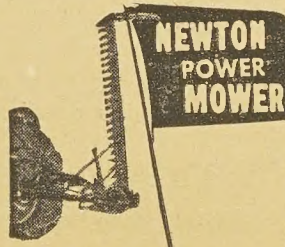
Place two thicknesses of cellophane, wax paper or vegetable parchment between pork chops, pieces of steak, chicken or fish which are to be frozen in one package so that they can be separated easily when they are to be used.

If candles drip on table linens, scrape off the drippings with a dull knife; place a clean blotter over the spot and press with a warm iron. Launder in the usual manner.

EACH YEAR we raise thousands of poles to bring fast, dependable telephone service to more and more farm families in the South. In the past six years, we've more than tripled the number of rural telephones in the territory we serve! More are on the way.



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TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
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CUSTOM LINCOLN
BUCKEYE CASE
VAC OR OTHER
TRACTOR WITH
3 POINT
HYDRAULIC
LINKAGE...

CAN BE ATTACHED TO TRACTOR
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WILL CUT A FULL 6' TO 7' SWATH
REGARDLESS OF TRACTOR WHEEL SPACING

Designed for the tractor with 3-point Hydraulic Linkage, it attaches to the tractor without any additional brackets or bars, and without any tools. Requires no muscular effort as it remains standing when detached—does not fall into heap. Strong, Well Built and Rugged—it will give you many years of trouble free service. Thousands now in use in this country, in Canada and in many foreign countries too. Write today for information on how the NEWTON Mower can help solve your mowing problems.

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MANITOWOC, WIS.

50,000 EDITORS

WANTED!

Must be rural residents of North Carolina. Some experience in reading The Carolina Farmer preferred but not essential. Duties will be to assist us in making

The Carolina Farmer

the best agricultural paper in the state. Pay limited only by the enjoyment and educational value you will receive as a constant reader.

TEAR HERE AND MAIL

To the Editor,
The Carolina Farmer:

We feel that you could improve the value of the "Farmer" to us by having more

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|
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| on Agriculture | on Kitchen Helps | on National |
| on Electricity | on Short Stories | on Local |

Remarks:

Name Member

DANGER! . . .

BEWARE OF LOBBYISTS!

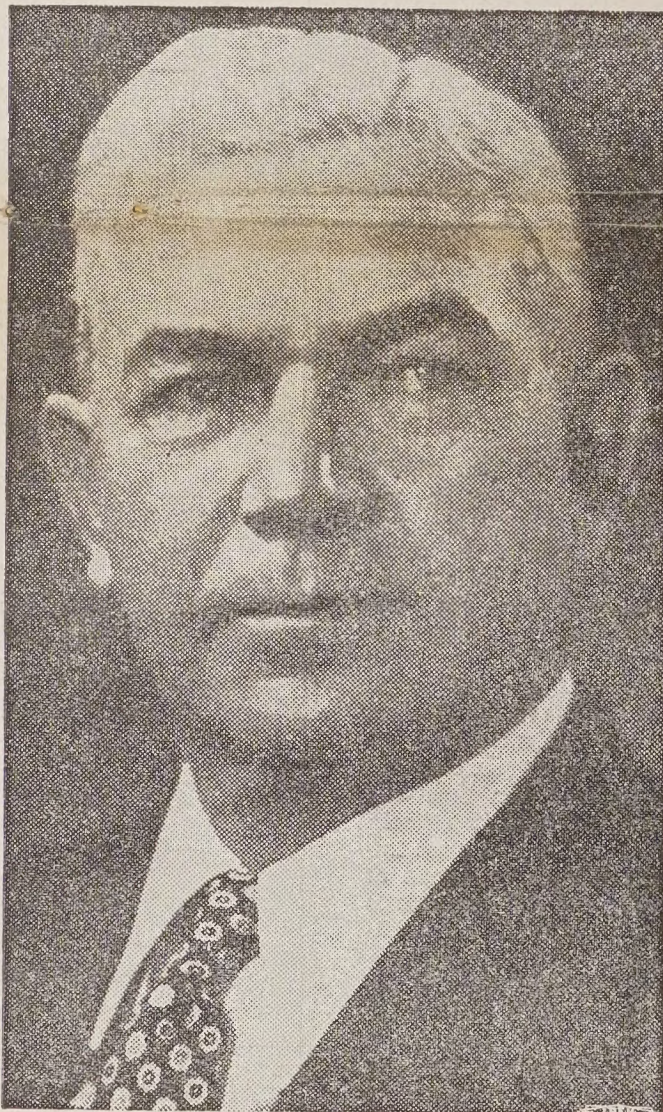
REA Customers! Read This Carefully!

1. Every hired lobbyist for selfish interests in North Carolina is openly supporting William B. Umstead for Governor.
2. Mr. Umstead's law firm represents Duke Power Company, and Mr. Umstead's firm was a registered lobbyist for Duke even as late as 1949.
3. On Feb. 28, 1952, Utilities Commissioners Winborne, Hunter and McMahan marched into Umstead campaign headquarters and signed his book as Umstead supporters. They had just completed hearing of the Southern Bell petition for a rate increase. Duke Power is now asking the Commission for a rate increase.
4. On July 28, 1950, Commissioners Winborne, Hunter and McMahan—over the protests of Commissioners Westcott and James—ordered an increase in excess of \$200,000.00 a year in the rates charged residential and commercial customers by the Tide Water Power Company. At the same time, they ordered a decrease in rates charged industrial customers of the company.
5. In attempting to justify the rate increase, Commissioner McMahan offered the following astounding excuse. **HE SAID IF THE RATE INCREASE WERE DENIED "THE RESULT WOULD BRING ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF FURTHER EXTENSION OF COOPERATIVES OPERATING UNDER THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION" . . . and he added: "IT IS MY VIEW THAT THIS WOULD BE MOST DISASTROUS NOT ONLY FOR THE AREA INVOLVED BUT FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AS A WHOLE."**
6. Commissioners James and Westcott held that the rate increase was not justified. Their stand was borne out a few weeks ago when, **shortly after taking over Tide Water, the Carolina Power & Light Company reduced the rates that Tide Water had been charging.**
7. As an REA customer, ask yourself this question: "WILL A POWER COMPANY LOBBYIST, AIDED BY UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS WHO HATE REA, WORK FOR YOUR INTERESTS OR THE INTERESTS OF THE BIG POWER COMPANIES?"

Hubert E. Olive
has never been
a lobbyist—He
puts the people
FIRST.

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Olive will protect
REA and all its
customers.

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REA Customers
consider this
CAREFULLY, and



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favors complete
ELECTRIFICATION
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Olive will work
to get a telephone
into every rural
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For **YOUR** interest

VOTE in the primary VOTE
OLIVE for GOVERNOR